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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

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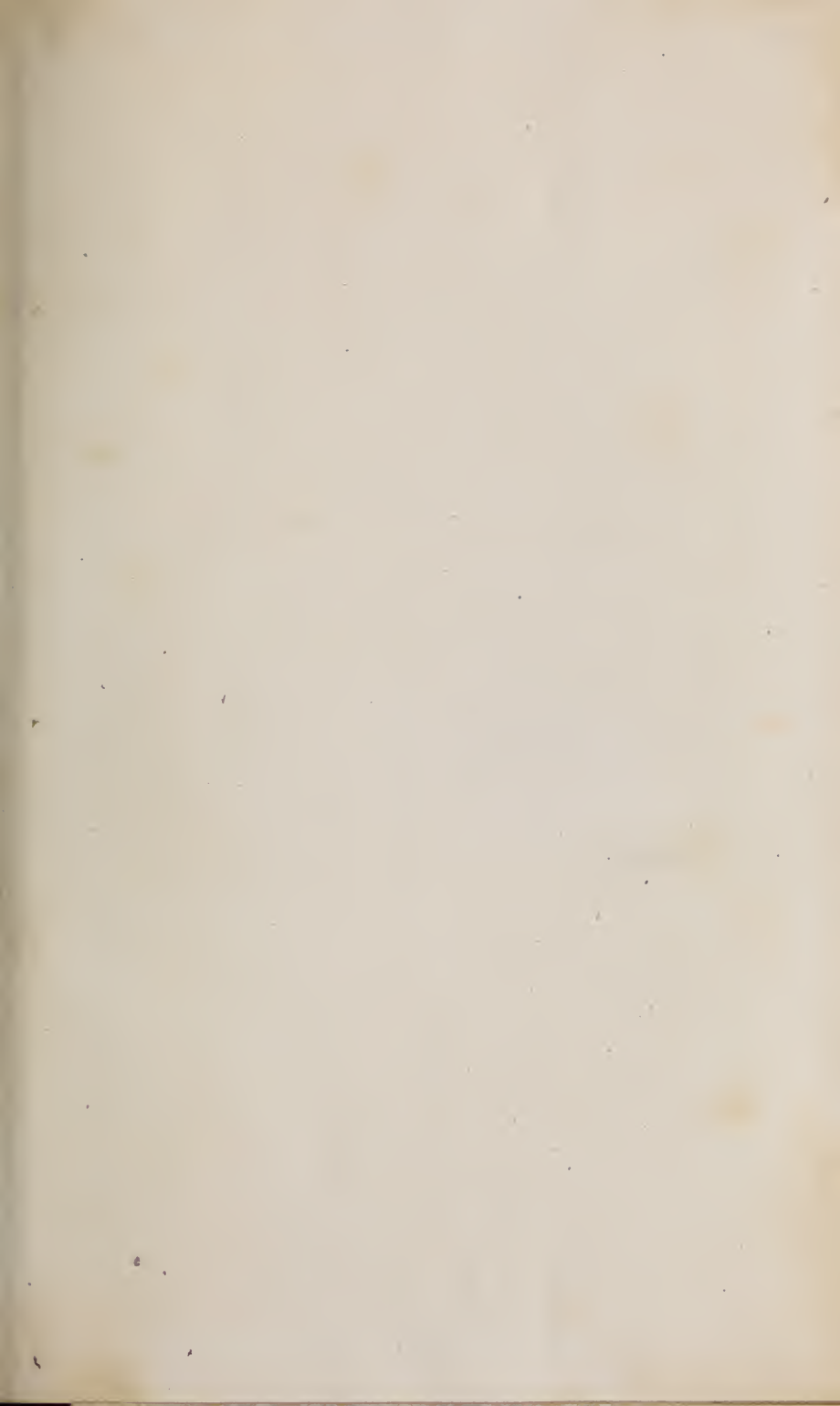
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WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1855.

[No. .

Communication from President Roberts, TO THE LEGISLATURE OF LIBERIA.

The following communication was addressed to the Legislature by President Roberts, on his return from Europe, Dec. 20th, 1854.

*To the Hon. the Senate and
House of Representatives.*

GENTLEMEN:—After an absence of a few months, it affords me great satisfaction to meet you again, assembled in your legislative capacity for the discharge of the arduous and responsible duties which devolve upon you as the representatives of the people—the guardians of the rights of your constituency; and the fountain whence should emanate good and wholesome laws.

It is not my purpose, gentlemen, on the present occasion to advert to such local public affairs as should, and doubtless will, claim your attention during the present session: these have been laid before you, with such recommendations as were deemed advisable. It becomes my duty however, as during my absence I have not failed to consider, and, by every means in my power, to advance the interests of our infant state, to report to you such proceedings, of a public character, as have engaged my attention while abroad.

Very soon after my arrival in England I was glad to discover that, notwithstanding the slanderous reports

of our enemies and traducers, a lively interest was still felt, both by the Government and the people of Great Britain, in the future welfare and prosperity of Liberia; and that it only required a little exertion, in the way of circulating correct information, to remove certain false impressions, which, I regret to say, in some quarters had gained credit,—and thereby increase the feeling of friendship and benevolence which seemed everywhere anxious to develop itself.

I scarcely need remind you that hitherto the Abolitionists of England—particularly the large and respectable body of Friends—have more or less maintained a silent disregard of the claims of Liberia upon their sympathy and support; from the fact of its connexion with colonization. But I am happy in being able to inform you that although their prejudices against the American Colonization Society, held in consequence of the view they take of the motives of that Society, especially of its Southern supporters—are but little abated—I found among the Quakers of England many warm, devoted friends, and consistent advocates, not only of our race, wherever oppressed, whose rights they steadily maintain, but also of the interests of

Liberia; which they now readily admit has sustained herself beyond their most sanguine expectations; and that whatever might have been, or still are the motives of the Southern advocates of colonization, Liberia seems to be the child of heaven, and, under the fostering care of divine Providence, is destined to do more for the elevation of the race, and towards the introduction of civilization and Christianity into Africa than any other enterprise—civil or religious—hitherto conceived: and of consequence is deserving of the sympathy and support of British philanthropists and of the civilized and christian world. This sentiment was advanced and favorably received by the audience, by Joseph Sturges, Esquire, a leading abolitionist, at a large anti-slavery meeting held in London, not long since.

Being encouraged by indications so decidedly favorable to the interests of Liberia; and being backed by the kind offices of several influential persons with whom I had conferred in regard to the measure—I availed myself of the occasion to broach to Her Majesty's Government a subject which has long been to me an object of serious reflection, and one I have ventured to hope might be realized at no very distant day. I allude, gentlemen, to securing to Liberia a suitable port for naval purposes—such as repairs and construction—of which we are at present almost wholly deprived; and which, in some way, must be overcome before we can hope to attain any considerable maritime importance.—And to me it appears that no place upon the west coast, affords the facilities we require more invitingly than Sierra Leone.

I therefore determined—presuming the measure would meet the approbation of my fellow citizens—to

open the subject to Her Majesty's Government. And at the first interview with which I was honored by the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I briefly adverted to the commercial disadvantages we suffered in consequence of the obstructions—by shallow and shifting sand bars—at the entrance of all the rivers within our jurisdiction; and assured his Lordship that this was an inconvenience which greatly impeded the progress of Liberia, and almost paralyzed our future hopes of maritime greatness:—that, at present, no object was of greater importance to the commercial interests of Liberia than a safe and commodious harbor where vessels of the largest size might be constructed or repaired, and that we cherished the hope of being relieved from this embarrassment by the kindness of Her Majesty's Government through the means of Sierra Leone.

Though, at first, the proposition was received with some indications of surprise and but little favor, before we parted, his Lordship kindly intimated a willingness to hear me again on the subject after my return from Paris, whither I proposed to proceed in a day or two, to try by a personal application to have completed entire the donation of military equipments promised this government by His Imperial Majesty. Impressed with the conviction that Liberia should be accepted more generally into the family of nations, thereby increasing the interests in her favor abroad, my thoughts had also been directed to the propriety of using the opportunity afforded me, by the acquaintance of two or three of the representatives, in London, of European powers which had not recognized the independence of Liberia, to make an appeal for that purpose. I therefore,

without loss of time, addressed myself to the representatives of Spain, Denmark, Saxony, Oldenburg, and the Hanse Towns, soliciting their co-operation in furthering my wishes.

Their assent was readily obtained; with an assurance that the application should be immediately transmitted to their respective Governments.

These preliminaries arranged, I crossed the Channel, and, at Paris, was received very kindly by His Excellency Drouin de Lhuys, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, who expressed his undated interest in the welfare of the "New Republic;" and with respect to the promise of uniforms, &c., to the Liberian Government, he remarked, it was a matter of regret to him that, in consequence of the pressing demand upon the French Government for military equipment for the army of the East, he had found it impossible to engage the attention of the minister of war to the accomplishment of the donation to Liberia, by having made up, as was contemplated, a new uniform suited to the climate of the tropics. He promised to endeavor to confer with the minister of war, and, if possible, have the whole arranged before my departure.

This I pressed upon the grounds of a desire to forward the uniforms by a French vessel then fitting, and to sail in a few days for Monrovia.

At a subsequent interview with his Excellency Le Comte de Lesseps, Director for Foreign Affairs, he informed me that the minister of war was most anxious to meet my wishes; but it was impossible to do so unless I would receive the number required from a stock of Garde Mobile uniforms which he had on hand and which he feared were unsuitable, in size especially—for the Liberians. Under the circumstances, however, I thought it advisable to accept these, in the hope of be-

ing able to forward them by Mr. Dumont's vessel, the "Maria"—and arranged with him accordingly.

I also availed myself of the occasion to renew the application for a small armed vessel, which had been partially promised as a donation to this government: but could obtain no positive pledge. The increased wants of the French navy were urged as embarrassments at the present time. Hopes, however, were held out that at some period, not remote, a vessel of war might be added in proof of the decided interest His Imperial Majesty feels in the prosperity of Liberia.

The non-ratification—on the part of the French Government—of the treaty, concluded some time since between this Republic and the French Empire, was discussed and explained. The delay was solely in consequence of a disagreement between the English and French copies of the Treaty. I was however assured that the French Government had no objection to either the English or the French version. But, to avoid future difficulty, as soon as the discrepancy was discovered, the attention of Mr. Dumont, our agent in Paris, was called to the fact, and he requested to communicate with this government in regard to it. This Mr. Dumont did about eight months since. The period named, within which the ratifications should have been exchanged, having expired, it was doubtful with me whether any other remedy than the negotiation of a new treaty could be applied. It was suggested however, that an explanatory article might be added, and the exchange made without further ceremony. But this did not accord with my notion; as to me it appears clear that the explanatory article suggested must also be ratified before any exchange could legally take place; it, therefore, remained to write out new copies of the treaty,

with the necessary corrections—to be ratified as a whole, and the ratifications exchanged within a time to be named. This course was finally agreed upon. But the Director of the Board of Trade being absent from the city, some five or six days must elapse before new copies could be prepared. And as my time was too limited to allow me to remain so long in Paris, it was arranged that the matter should be referred to the French Ambassador at London—between whom and myself the corrections were to be agreed on; and by us the new instrument signed.

Up to the time of my departure, however, no instructions, in regard to the subject, had been received at the Embassy: which possibly might be accounted for in consequence of the news of the battle of Balaklava, which it was supposed diverted, for the time being, the attention of the minister from all matters, not of pressing importance. So the treaty with France remains a subject for further consideration, and, if renewed, future negotiation.

And with respect to the uniforms, I may here remark, that although my expectations of being able to forward them by the “*Maria*” were high and almost certain, in this too I was disappointed; and not only in not being able to forward them as soon as I had hoped, but also in the delay which must now attend their delivery. The following extracts from letters received from Mr. Dumont, soon after my return to London, will give you an idea of the encouraging prospects, and of the delay.

Under date, November 6th, he writes:—“Sir, I make haste to let you know the result of my solicitation to the French Government, and I am happy to tell you that I have just been officially informed that His Imperial Majesty has been kind enough to order that a thousand military uniforms

should be held at my disposal to be sent to you, as a friendly gift, and at the same time as a benevolent token of the interest His Imperial Majesty bears to the people of Liberia, and the true esteem he possesses for your Excellency personally. I received this morning from the Foreign office a regular document stating the said grant. I will hasten as much as possible the completion and delivery of those important materials: but I am afraid they will not be ready in time to be sent by my ship “*Maria*” which is going to sail from Havre about the 15th, or 20th, inst. I will then put them on board “the *Star of the Sea*” that I intend to send to Liberia in January next. At all events your Excellency may rely on my careful attention to that affair. But being aware how much you feel interested in it on account of its moral and material consequence, I would not lose a moment to impart to you such good news.

I was also regularly invited to make application to His Excellency, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in order that a French Consul should be accredited near you. I will immediately write on the subject.”

The above order however respecting the uniforms, was, in a few days afterwards, rescinded—as appears from the following letter, dated November 16th:

“Sir,” says Mr. Dumont, “I duly received the letter you did me the honor to write to me on the 14th inst: at the very moment it reached me. I was preparing to impart to you a new intelligence

Having been lately invited by the Director of materials at the war office, to go and confer with him respecting the thousand uniforms which His Imperial Majesty has been kind enough to grant us, I called this morning, and beg to let you know the result of our conversation.

The uniforms of the Garde Mobile of France that had been spoken of at first, are in such a condition as to be considered now as unworthy the Emperor's intention. It was, therefore, resolved that a thousand new uniforms should be made; and my opinion was asked as to the most convenient shape. Here is the shape we agreed upon, and I was desired to ask the advice of your Excellency on the subject. These uniforms are very much like those of the French soldiers in Algeria, and would I think perfectly suit the people of Liberia; viz: yellow leather gaiters—spatterdashers—from the ankle bone to the knee; large red cloth pantaloons down to the gaiters; iron-gray cloth short coats with red laces; blue cloth waistcoats; and red felt caps with blue strings. These uniforms, that are very well appropriate to the climate of Liberia, will do honor to the Sovereign who grants them as well as to your Excellency. I beg you to let me know in your next letter if you approve them."

In reply to this letter, I did not think it necessary to add any suggestions, either with regard to the shape or the material of the uniform proposed; I did however, avail myself of the occasion to urge, strongly, that a thousand knapsacks be included, and, if possible, that the whole be sent out by the "Star of the Sea" in January ensuing: which I have reason to believe will be done.

I have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Dumont will exert himself to this end. In his letter to me on the day of my departure from London, he says, 'I am very much satisfied to find that you fully approve of the designs I unparted to you for the military uniforms; I will, therefore, get them made as soon as possible. Some French officers, with whom I spoke of them, were of

opinion that they are the most convenient for the people of Liberia, and very well adapted to the climate—being altogether of a very good military aspect. I will make my best endeavors to obtain also the thousand knapsacks you mentioned." And with respect to the prospects of obtaining a small vessel, he remarks, "I have very good reason to assure your Excellency that besides the military uniforms already granted, I will, I am confident, obtain within a short time the delivery of a small ship of war according to your desire."

Mr. Dumont, in the letters from which the above extracts are taken, refers to two other subjects which, will claim your attention:—viz, his desire that Liberia should be represented in the French Exhibition of 1855—and the question of some compensation for services rendered this Government by attention to receiving and forwarding military equipments. These letters I submit to your favorable consideration.

On my return to London I found that several persons of influence had interested themselves, in the subject of securing to Liberia the commercial facilities of Sierra Leone. A distinguished philanthropist and friend of Liberia proposed to advocate the measure through the columns of the press, by leading articles and a series of letters addressed to the Earl of Clarendon:—The heads of his first letter he had prepared, a copy of which I have, and will take occasion to submit to you—and awaited my return from Paris to obtain certain statistics and facts which he wished to embody. Others had taken a lively interest in the matter and promised to further my wishes by every means in their power.

Thus encouraged, I sought an early interview at the Foreign office, and was gratified to find that the subject

seemed to have gained favor, since it was first proposed, I hesitated not to press the question by every argument I could command in support of the claim I conceived the descendants of Africa—above all others—to have in whatsoever concerns the interests, and future well-being of the Christian State established, and independently maintained by them upon the soil of their forefathers. I was however informed that nothing definite could be arrived at during the short stay I proposed to make in England: but that the question would be submitted to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government,—and though Lord Clarendon feared the time had not yet arrived for the adoption of a measure so important, we should be informed as soon as practicable, what hopes might be entertained of a favorable issue.

Though I made the most strenuous efforts, gentlemen, it was scarcely to be hoped that any thing more definite could have been accomplished within the period of my short visit. The question, however,—under encouraging auspices—is now fairly before Her Majesty's Government, and I am fully persuaded, if followed up, we may reasonably anticipate the accomplishment of this important object within a comparatively short period.

How far I have met the views of the Legislature, and of my fellow citizens generally, in the course I have pursued in regard to this matter, is for you, gentlemen, to say.

With respect to my application for the further recognition of the Independence of Liberia, I have to state, that up to the time of my departure, all these Governments had not returned an answer to the communications of their respective ministers on the subject. I was how-

ever assured that the solicitation would be renewed and that but little doubt was entertained of the success of the demand; and that we might expect shortly to be informed of the result through our Agent in London. The Governments of Saxony, Oldenburg, and the Hanse Towns communicated their favorable reception of the application for recognition; and at once authorized their representative at the Court of St. James, Chevalier Colquhoun, to negotiate with the Republic treaties of Recognition, Amity and Commerce, I had not contemplated however, entering into any commercial stipulations: a mere formal recognition of the independence of the Republic, by an official letter, was all I sought. Though it was agreed that commercial treaties were the bonds of nations to regulate their friendly intercourse, and the usual method of receiving new States into the family of sovereignties, I did not think a commercial treaty absolutely necessary to the object of a mere recognition, &c.—and cited the example of Prussia and Belgium, both of whom had formally acknowledged the independence of Liberia in the absence of any commercial treaty; and further, that however much disposed I might be to meet this suggestion, I had not the time at command then to warrant my entering upon the negotiation of commercial treaties; therefore nothing further was concluded in regard to an acknowledgment of our independence.

Gerald Rakton, Esq., who was intimate with Chevalier Colquhoun, greatly assisted my efforts; and promised to continue his kind offices in pressing the subject to a speedy and favorable termination. A few days before my departure from London, he enclosed to me the following note, addressed to him by Mr.

Colquhom, from which I apprehend, he too entertains the opinion that treaties will be necessary to the object of recognition, and therefore wished to provide for that contingency.

He writes Nov 19th. "My dear Sir, I have delayed answering your note till I should have gotten an answer from Saxony, whither I sent as desired. I am in daily expectation of his answer. I again refreshed the memory of the minister of Oldenburg, and wrote urging on the Hanse Towns, who had declared themselves favorably inclined, expedition, but you know Germans are not Americans in that respect. It is unfortunate that the President's stay is so short, but it will be prudent to avoid miscarriage that he leave you three full powers, one for negotiation with the kingdom of Saxony, one for Oldenburg, and one for the Hanse Towns: in any case, he must leave you an authority or full power to exchange ratifications, which could not possibly be done, save he should be again shortly in London. This is a mere formal act, and your only duty to see that the exemplifications agree with the treaty as signed."

I did not, however, leave any authority or full powers to negotiate treaties or exchange ratifications. Nevertheless, this note is important, inasmuch as it indicates that treaties of friendship and commerce may be negotiated with those powers, should the legislature deem it advisable. And I beg to solicit, gentlemen, an expression of your opinion in regard to this subject.

It cannot be doubted that the extension of our political relations, must necessarily add to the standing and moral influence of the Government, while on the other hand it is equally clear, that the greatest circumspection should be observed in entering into commercial stipula-

tions with foreign powers. In this regard, the Senate, of course is the great safety valve, and no treaty stipulations, detrimental to the interests of Liberia, are likely to escape detection when submitted to their scrutiny.

While in England, gentlemen, I had the pleasure of meeting, frequently, a number of distinguished citizens of the United States, all of whom expressed unqualified regrets and mortification, at the indifference of their Government towards Liberia; and especially at the unkindness, of not acknowledging her independence. They seemed to feel the more, that Liberia, the child and boast of American philanthropy and benevolence, was receiving so much consideration and favor in Europe, while the Government of the United States still neglected her. For aside from every other consideration, it appeared clear to them that European powers were establishing an influence in Liberia, which must in time, unless their Government speedily change its policy, prove disastrous to the commercial interests of the United States on the African coast. Feeling myself that such were the natural tendencies of the opposite policies pursued, I of course offered no argument in contravention of the sentiment advanced.

On two occasions, by invitation, I met several American gentlemen, when the claims of Liberia, upon the United States Government, were freely discussed. Hon. G. N. Sanders, especially, manifested deep interest in the subject, and strongly recommended that Mr. Buchanan should take up the subject officially, and urge it with all the power of his influence, upon the attention of his Government.

Mr. Buchanan readily promised his cordial co-operation in any

measure that could be made to appear to him practicable. Mr. Sanders advised as the most feasible and ready means of reaching the object, that I should, while in England, address an official letter to Mr. Buchanan, adverting briefly to the rise and progress of Liberia—to the extension and growing importance of the trade—to the claims of her citizens upon the sympathy and benevolence of the Government of the United States—to the attention and consideration the Government of Liberia has hitherto received, and is still receiving from European powers, and the effect these marks of attention and kindness are likely to produce upon the minds of the people, resulting prejudicially to the commercial interests of the United States with Liberia—and finally to propose on the part of Liberia, the negotiation of a treaty, stipulating to admit *duty free*, all merchandise imported into the republic in American vessels; and that for this privilege, the Government of the United States will pay to the Government of Liberia one hundred thousand dollars annually for ten years.

Though ten hundred thousand dollars was a tempting consideration, I did not deem it proper for me to accede to the proposition: first, upon the ground, that I had not the slightest hope of succeeding in such a measure with the present administration: and secondly, were my doubts of success ill founded, and however much my personal views inclined me to favor the measure—I could not think of proposing a stipulation so important which had not been canvassed, with regard to its merits, by my fellow citizens. Though Mr. Sanders, and others, were exceedingly anxious that some effort should be made with as little delay as possible, the subject was allowed to rest here,

with the understanding that I would submit it to the consideration of the legislature on my return to Liberia; and should it be approved, to take the earliest opportunity of communicating the result to Mr. Buchanan.

* * * * *

With those details, gentlemen, I beg to submit the matter to your serious and candid consideration—not doubting but that you will give it that attention which its merits and importance demand. I am aware that this is a subject involving considerations of the deepest concern, both to the present and future interests of Liberia, and to be entered upon with great circumspection, and mature deliberation; still I indulge the hope that the legislature will be able to arrive at such conclusion, in regard to it, as that the executive may be advised as to the course proper to be pursued in his correspondence upon the subject.

Having, gentlemen, in as few words as possible, given you a statement of the political matters which have employed my attention while absent, I am also happy to be able to inform the legislature that their wishes—as expressed in their resolutions of January last, respecting military and other public buttons, and a light house and lamp for Cape Montserrado, have been carried into execution.

As soon after my arrival in England, as circumstances would permit, I contracted for the manufacture of the above named articles, but found that it required more time to complete the order than I had expected; so I had not the satisfaction of bringing them with me. They will be forwarded, certainly, by the packet of the 24th inst. I have also to inform the legislature that—being impressed with a conviction of the necessity of a new paper currency—I assumed the responsibility of having

engraved plates for striking bills of the denomination of fifty cents, one dollar, three dollars, and five dollars: and ordered to be printed, a sum equal to six thousand dollars. I am sorry to say that I was disappointed also in not having these ready in time for me, but they too will be at hand by the forthcoming packet; in the mean time, I procured a rough impression which will give you an idea of the description of the bills, and beg to submit to your judgment the approval or otherwise of the responsibility assumed. Besides this I have assumed one other responsibility, for which, gentlemen, I have to ask the approval of the legislature. During my sojourn in London, I had frequent conversations with S. Gurney, Esq., on the subject of a metallic currency which he thought we ought to have—as well for the conveniences of trade, as to mark the existence and the nationality of the Republic. I agreed with him of course, as to the propriety and importance of such a medium; but, at the same time, hinted the inability of the Government—in consequence of its limited pecuniary resources—to remove at present this embarrassment. A few days before my departure from London, while speaking on this subject, Mr. Gurney proposed to supply one hundred pounds, in aid of procuring such a currency, on condition that the Government of Liberia would supply another hundred pounds. He further proposed to advance the whole amount—say two hundred pounds—and to have the dies cut, and the coin struck immediately—in one and two cent pieces—to be forwarded by the steamer of the 24th January next, on the receipt of which the one hundred pounds from the Government might be remitted. I scarcely need say, that I accepted his proposition, and that the work was

put immediately into the hands of the coiner. Besides the great facilities, such a means of exchange will afford to the commercial transactions of the country, and the stamp of nationality a coinage always impresses upon the public mind—whether at home or abroad, and estimating the proposed coin at the standard value of the copper currency of the United States, it will realize to the Government at least thirty per cent; and which, including the one hundred pounds presented by Mr. Gurney—will add to the money resources of the Government some seven or eight hundred dollars. No mean token of the generosity, or of the interest, Mr. Gurney feels in the welfare of Liberia. And as an additional proof of his interest and benevolence, I may be permitted to add here, that at our parting he authorized me to draw on him for fifty pounds, to be applied to educational purposes in Liberia.

I beg to inform the legislature that I have procured upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury, sundry articles which were needed for the use of the Government Schooner *Lark*—such as copper, canvass, cordage, paints, oil, &c. &c., also I have obtained a good supply of stationery for the various departments of the Government; including suitable books for records—of the registry, and respective Courts of the several counties—all lettered appropriately, according to the uses for which they are intended.

And I am happy to add, gentlemen, that the bills, for all the articles enumerated above—except for the copper coin; which, if approved, I have to request you will provide for refunding—are closed and settled.

From Sir Horace St. Paul—a staunch friend of Liberia, and decided advocate for the spread of

christian knowledge throughout Africa—I obtained a donation of thirty pounds worth of bibles, testaments, &c., for distribution among the sabbath and other schools of the Republic.

I beg to request, gentlemen, that the legislature will order the discharge of the small amount—say fifteen or twenty dollars—incurred for freight, &c.

In conclusion gentlemen, I have only to add, that when I left you, it was with the hope of enjoying a little relaxation from the incessant toils of public duty: which the state of my health seemed then to require. But disappointment awaited me—for no sooner had I arrived in England than I found that the interests of Liberia demanded my attention. And who, worthy of the name of Liberian, would not willingly make any sacrifice for his country's interests—forgetting his health, or any other private interest; under-

take any toils, however arduous, in the cause of Liberia. I, therefore, hesitated not to devote my best energies to her service; and during the six weeks that I spent in Europe, there was scarcely a day—nay, scarcely an hour, that I could appropriate either to rest or pleasure. And my only regrets are that I have not been as completely successful, in all my efforts, as my fondest wish suggested. If, however, in any degree, I have promoted the interests of Liberia, I feel gratified, and have no complaint to utter. I have only done my duty, and beg to assure you, gentlemen, that I have performed that duty to the very best of my ability.

All of which is most respectfully submitted to the kind consideration of the legislature.

J. J. ROBERTS.

Government House,

December 20th, 1854.

[From the Home and Foreign Record.]

Western Africa—Corisco Mission.

THE following journal will be perused, we have no doubt, by a large class of our readers with very lively interest. It gives an account of a region of country never before explored by civilized man. It brings to our knowledge four African tribes, two of whom were entirely unknown to the christian world; and two others of whom comparatively little was known; and has laid open to the christian church a field of missionary operation of almost indefinite extent.

Party set out—Joined by a trading party—A hospitable African—Anonymous in African travel.

We started from Corisco on this last tour the 29th of August, and I was absent seventeen days. The distance which I reached from

Corisco was not less than 145 miles in a due east course. Our company at first consisted of ten persons, besides the Pangwes, but we were joined by a trading company on the third day, which was going the same way that we were; the whole number of us then who traveled together was about fifty. The trading company was led by a head-man of some influence, whose town is near the Pangwe's. He is a Bondemo, named Mbeui. I had met him once before on the Muni. On the ground of the acquaintance then formed, he took us to his town, and entertained us with great hospitality. He also disposed of his own business as quickly as possible when he reached his town, so as to accompany us to the Pangwes. He entertained us again

on our return with true African hospitality. The whole of this journey was made on foot, except about ten miles each way, when we travelled by canoe on the Noyé, a branch of the Utimbani. I need not detail the troubles and annoyances to which I had to submit, from the stupidity, and dishonesty, and falsehood, and extreme meanness of those who accompanied me especially the Mbikos. I tried to remember that they were heathen; but even the heathen are not all alike bad. Passing by these matters, I will give you some more particular account of the country through which we passed, and the condition of the people by whom it is inhabited.

The face of the country—Character of the soil—Abundance of wild Animals.

The first thirty-five miles we travelled, or until we struck the Noyé, we passed through a high lying and heavily timbered country, apparently rich in agricultural resources. It is intersected by numerous brooks of beautiful clear water; not one acre in a hundred, I suppose, has ever been subjected to cultivation. Nearly all seems to be covered with the primitive forest. After we crossed the Noyé, we entered on a flat muddy region, some of which, I suppose, is covered with water in the rainy season. Our course in this part of our journey was nearly parallel with the Utimbani, which I judge was about twenty miles to the northward of us. We crossed several small streams, in some of which the tide rose, and I understand that these flowed into the Utimbani. This low country, which extended about thirty miles, is thinly covered with wood, in some places densely set with vegetable productions, which I do not know how to characterize, looking something like canes, but more like gigantic weeds. This

region, as well as the mountains on which we next entered, is destitute of human inhabitants. While passing through and re-passing, we were obliged to camp out five nights. Wild beasts, such as elephants, deer, hogs, monkeys of many species, and others which I cannot name, are numerous. Many of these were disturbed, and some of them we attempted to chase, but we were not successful in making any captures.

Enter the mountain regions—The height of the mountains—Waterfalls—Temperature of the air.

We entered on the first rising ground of the mountains about sixty-five miles in a direct line from the sea-shore. I expected from what the people had told me before, that in a little over one day's walk, we would pass the mountains, and enter an open country; but this expectation was not realized. The first hills we passed were quite precipitous, and composed almost entirely of granite. They are but a few hundred feet high but we soon reached a second range, much higher, perhaps two thousand feet. These are visible from the Corisco bay in clear weather. We then passed through a broken, hilly country, continually ascending, but crossing no mountains of any great height for nearly one day's journey. We then struck a higher range of mountains than the first, three or four thousand feet above the sea. What was most surprising to me was the great descent or fall in the streams which we passed. We crossed among the mountains at least three of the head branches of the Muni. In these we saw a number of falls of from ten to twenty feet perpendicular, and in one case a perpendicular fall of fifty feet. But what is most worthy of notice is the continual succession of these falls, and of rapids extending to a great distance. The Noyé,

where it flows along on ground nearly level, is seventy or eighty yards wide. A large part of this stream rises, I suppose, two thousand feet above tide-water, perhaps much more. At one place, for a distance of half a mile, it roars over its granite bed, descending at an angle of about thirty degrees. This great fall in the streams running towards the coast indicates a high country where they rise. I regretted much I had not a barometer to indicate the height of the mountains which we crossed. After we passed the first mountains, we found the weather cool at night, and not oppressively hot during the day; and I thought the atmosphere more exhilarating than on the sea coast. The thermometer indicated at night 66° , and from that to 75° in the day. And, it should be remembered, we were but a few miles north of the equator, early in September, when the sun was nearly vertical.

Arrive at the Pangwe towns—Their description of the country further interior.

When we reached the Pangwe towns, which was the extent of our journey, we had still not passed all the mountains, and had found no open level country. I could still see at a distance north-east mountains, which appeared higher than any we had passed; but I could get no satisfactory account of the country beyond. The Pangwes told me of one great mountain which was higher than all the others, to the top of which no one had ever ventured; and, they added, if any one should go to the top of it, the sun would burn his head so that he would die.

Notices of the people—The extent of their population—Their dress, character and habits.

The Mbikoo are very much scat-

tered; they occupy a belt of country from the Muni southward to the Gaboon. Some of their towns are on the sea-shore; but they are, for the most part, in the bush, and hence are generally called Bushmen. They are much behind the Pangwes and Bengas in civilization. They are said to have been formerly a very numerous tribe, but are now much reduced, principally, it is supposed, through the slave trade. Their language is quite different from the Benga, but there is so much intercourse between the tribes in the way of trade, and by intermarriage, that many of each tribe speak both languages. It is very difficult to make any correct estimate of the number of people in a tribe so scattered, but it is probable the whole number of persons in this tribe does not exceed eight or ten thousand.

The tribe next behind the Mbiko is the Bondemos. They speak the same language as the Mbiko, and in point of civilization are about on an equality with them. My experience among them did not lead me to think that they are quite such adepts in lying and thieving. Before the present season, I had never seen an individual of this tribe. They are not on the sea-coast, nor on any branch of the Muni which I had visited before. I found a large settlement of them on the Noyé, in a beautiful location, and at a place which could be reached from Corisco by boat in a day and a half's sail. It would be impossible at present to make any correct estimate of the number of the Bondémo people. I saw perhaps twenty towns on our route through their country, but I suppose they are not much more numerous than the Mbiko. I saw also one town of the Baké'i tribe, very near the Pangwe. This tribe is more divided and scattered than any

other of which I have any knowledge. The missionaries of the American Board in Gaboon have a station among them, and have reduced their language to writing. The Bakélis are pretty numerous on the branches of the Gaboon river. I have also seen some of them who live thirty or forty miles north of Cape St. John, and but a little distance from the sea-coast. I could hear of no other town besides the one we visited in the country through which we passed, so that there appears to be quite a separation between the north and south parts of the tribe.

In regard to dress, the tribes mentioned above are about on an equality. The men and women dress very much alike. Their principal garment is a cotton cloth about two yards square, made generally from English or American printed goods. The men who can procure it wear a shirt, and some of them hats of their own manufacture; but many of the men and all the women go without any head-dress at all.

The Pangwe People.

The Pangwes are more savage than any other tribe I have seen, but they received me very kindly when I visited them. They made a great deal of noise when we entered the town, and all the time I stayed I was an object of great curiosity. At night they offered to exhibit themselves in their country dance for my entertainment, but I declined seeing or hearing it, and told them I would much prefer quietness. They seemed to have a superstitious dread of white men, and they told me they formerly thought if a white man would come into their town, all who saw him would die. Their dread of me, which was quite apparent at first, soon vanished, and I was entertained very well during the day and night that I remained. The head-man of

the town wished me to remain longer, at least four days, until he could send out into the country round to inform the people of the other towns, for he said they would never believe it if he told them a white man had visited his town. They would tell him to his face that he lied; but if they could come and see me themselves, then they would be convinced. I could not accede to his request, at which he and his people expressed some dissatisfaction.

Very little of the trade goods sold on the coast reach the Pangwes. They use no cotton cloth, but are very scantily clothed in bark and skins. I saw a few plates in their houses, and some articles of brass which had come from England or America, but nearly all the implements they use are of their own manufacture. I saw no guns among them. They use in hunting, the bow and poisoned arrows. They greatly excel the other tribes which are coastward of them in the neatness of their houses, and in the skilfulness with which they work both wood and iron. They manufacture iron from the ore, and work it into a variety of instruments.

These tribes ready to receive the gospel.

This tribe is supposed to be very numerous, much more so than any other in this part of Africa. There is no doubt but missionaries would be well received among them. Indeed, all the native tribes in this part of Africa with whom I have had any intercourse, are desirous to have missionaries live among them. There is, perhaps, no other part of the heathen world where there is so little external opposition to the preaching of the gospel. The people, however, expect temporal advantages from having white men live among them; and though there are but few of them who have any

knowledge of the importance of it preached, for 'they expect the christianity, still they are willing, white man's religion to be better and in some cases anxious to hear than their own.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

Baltimore Conference—Report on Colonization.

THE magnificent scheme of African Colonization is one among the grandest and most humane conceptions of modern times, and is, in all its bearings and aspects, eminently deserving the profoundest attention and largest liberality of an enlightened and magnanimous public. It not only tenders, and in its practical operation bestows, a bright, civil, and social resurrection upon the colored population of our country, but through them is destined to redeem, and throw up, amid the splendors of our glorious age, a vast continent, with its crowded millions of benighted children.

Darkness profound and starless enshrouds Africa and her crowded population. Though bright and sunny be her skies, spicy and fragrant her breezes, broad and majestic her rolling rivers, fertile and luxuriant her plains, rich in auriferous deposits her soil, and laden with ample wealth be her dark and spreading forest; yet, amid all this magnificent profusion, this bountiful exuberance of inanimate nature, man the brightest, noblest gem of all the treasures of Africa, remains pauperized and unredeemed, *and only he is vile*. Enveloped in the grossest superstition, reduced to the lowest point of social degradation, utterly devoid of all ideas of civil distinction and political elevation, wholly imbruted by habits the most revolting and unnatural, overmastered by passion the most fierce and unrelenting, and environed by an ignorance at once profound and destructive, he, and he alone, has not only failed to work

out the matchless destiny intended in his creation, but, under the uncorrected influences of his position, has perverted his high capabilities to his deeper and sadder degradation. Thus paralyzed in all his great powers of soul, and incapacitated for developing either the resources of his home, or the mighty moral and mental energies of his nature, and sinking, if possible, still lower and deeper under the malign influence of stereotyped habits of stupendous evil, his regeneration in any important sense without extraneous help is forever precluded. In this utterly hopeless, mental and moral paralysis under which universal manhood throughout Africa's vast continent now helplessly groans, and over the forbidden darkness in which all are immersed, Colonization, like one of heaven's strongest and most beautiful angels, sweeps on swiftest wing, and as it soars, proclaims, Africa! Africa must, and shall be redeemed!

Thus far, brilliant and gratifying results have followed the practical operations of the Colonization movement; and its future achievements, if the cause be sustained with devotion and liberality at all commensurate with its far-sweeping importance, must be such as shall thrill our land with truest joy, and place down-trodden and plundered Africa in proud position among the powers of the world. Already through the energy of this noble enterprise the nucleus of a free empire has been planted upon her shores, which we believe will, in the process of years,

so far develop itself as to crowd her vast continent with a galaxy of states, equal in number, if not in wealth and enterprise, to those which now adorn the massive brow of the great continent of North America.

To participate in the achievement of a triumph, so brilliant and enduring as the redemption of a continent, and in the political and moral regeneration of a population so multitudinous and debased, will throw a brighter lustre over our age and country than that which illuminates the most glowing page of the merely martial history of the world. To this grand object Providence now points out the way, and by indications lucid and broad, bids us go forward and consummate the sublime achievement.

But the colonization enterprise not only plants a new power in the world, and thereby adds to the grandeur and wealth of nations, but its success annihilates an element in the present construction of our domestic economy which fearfully menaces the existence of the American Union. Slavery and abolitionism are questions which are rapidly absorbing all others, and upon the ultimate issue of which the perpetuity or extinction of our great confederacy as a united power depends. The members of this conference cannot be ignorant of the oppressive fact, that more than once have the very foundations of our common country been shaken and rocked, as with a civil earthquake, by the furious conflicts of opinion between the North and South on the subject of negro slavery in our land, and that, but for the sage counsel, singular moderation, and unifying attachment of eminent statesmen to the Union as our fathers gave it to us and as it was in the crisis referred to, the Union of the American States had

now been broken and lost in wildest anarchy. These fearful crises, however, were passed, the country tranquillized, and the people reassured of the permanency and future glory of their own, their native land.

While your committee would not willingly or of choice indulge in gloomy forebodings of coming danger, yet we cannot close our eyes to the rising storm-cloud, now angrily draping the far-distant horizon of our political sky. In the portentous bosom of that approaching storm are concealed fearful flashes of sectional strife, and the forged bolt of disunion, which, if not averted in its fatal descent may rive in twain our cherished confederacy. We love our country, and because we love it and desire to contribute to its stability and future renown, we would throw upon the dark bosom of this spreading storm, and arch our continent from ocean to ocean, as with a gorgeous bow of hope, the great scheme of colonization, in which we conceive much of our safety for the future is comprehended. The presence and condition of the colored race in our country will ever prove, so long as they remain in our midst, a source of ungovernable and angry excitement, both in the church and in the state; and as this colonization contemplates, with the consent of both master and slave, their removal to Africa, their fatherland, to facilitate this transfer must have a most salutary effect in quieting the agitation between the great Northern and Southern parties on this subject. And, therefore, in view of results so important to the tranquillity and harmony of our country, and so essential to the dignity and elevation of the black man and of Africa, your committee offer the following resolutions for your adoption:—

1. *Resolved*, That we regard the

cause of Colonization with increasing favor, and will give it our hearty support

2. *Resolved*, That we cordially commend to the people within the bounds of this conference the Rev. R. Given, agent for the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society, the Rev. J. Seys, agent for the Maryland State Colonization Society, and the Rev. P. Slaughter, agent for the Virginia State Colonization Society,

and that on all suitable occasions we will co-operate with them in our respective charges in carrying out the objects of their agencies.

3. *Resolved*, That all monies coming into the hands of members of this conference for colonization purposes shall be forwarded to the properly authorized agents of the state society within whose bounds the contributors reside.

[From the New York Evangelist.]

The Colonization Cause.

THE recent anniversary of the American Colonization Society—prompts us to say a fresh word in favor of this excellent institution. Whether considered in its bearing upon the colored people in the United States, or in Africa, it is entitled to take rank among the philanthropic and christian enterprises of the day. We have never been able to see why differences of opinion on the question of American Slavery should hinder the heartiest co-operation in furtherance of so noble an experiment. The unanimous and emphatic approval of the Colonization cause by the General Assembly at Buffalo, whose action on the subject of slavery was regarded by some with such disfavor shows that our Church views the matter in this light. Indeed, on any theory, what but advantage can come from a practical demonstration of the capacity of the colored man for personal and political self-government? What were a whole library of arguments, moral, logical or ethnological, in comparison with the living historic fact of the Liberian Republic? We can perceive no shadow of reason why the sincere friends of the African race, North or South, East and West, should not join hands in helping on this beneficent

work. It seems to us, on the contrary, a just occasion of thanksgiving, that amid such violent conflicts of policy and opinion about other points, good men all over the land find here a common ground, on which they may cordially unite their counsels, their prayers and their labors in behalf of the unfortunate children of Africa. We believe wise and good men throughout the country are more and more disposed to do so. The conviction is spreading, and everyday gains new strength, that in establishing on the African coast a Christian Republic, composed of emancipated slaves and free men of color from this country, God has opened the way for accomplishing purposes of signal mercy to that benighted continent. The signs of his providential favor in connection with the colonization cause, are bright and unmistakable. Those which shone upon the earlier history of the Pilgrims of New England, were hardly more auspicious. What honored names are identified with the origin and infant struggles of the Liberian Colony. Some of the most distinguished divines, civilians, philanthropists and merchants of the United States, have from the outset, lent their best energies to this object. The late venerated Dr.

Alexander, declared it to be his "sincere persuasion, that no event which has occurred in the world since the commencement of the nineteenth century, is at all equal in real importance to the establishment of this little Colony." As a missionary work, it already enrolls upon its annals no mean list of faithful servants and martyrs of Jesus; men who have consecrated the Liberian soil by their prayers, and the offering up of their lives. Our Methodist brethren are especially deserving of praise for the intelligent zeal with which they have labored in this field. We shall never forget the delightful impression made upon us in early boyhood by the lamented Cox, their first missionary to Africa. In 1853, Bishop Scott, in accordance

with an arrangement of the General Conference of 1852, visited Liberia, and presided in its Annual Conference. His report of what he saw and learned there, is full of interest and encouragement. "The African Mission," he says, "is one of great promise to the church of God; it is not only destined to bless Liberia, but to pour the blessings of light and salvation all over the continent of Africa; and God designs to awaken and christianize its millions through the agency of her own sons." The Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational and Presbyterian Churches are, also, heartily engaged in this truly Apostolic work. At another time we will present more at large, reasons for sympathy with this noble cause.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Letter from President Roberts.

Through the kindness of a gentleman of this city, we are enabled to present the subjoined extract from a letter lately received by him from President Roberts:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, Feb'y. 16, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR:—I left Plymouth, as you may have heard, on the 24th of November, and arrived here December 16th.

Mr. A. W.'s letters, published in the "Tribune," have been received and read by the people here with much astonishment. He gives a dark picture, certainly, of social life in Liberia; and were his statements correct, and truthful, well might Liberians "blush with shame." I have not spoken with him on the subject of them, but I am informed, he confesses that he wrote under false impressions with regard to some things, and from the misrepresentation of other persons with respect to other things, which he thought it his duty to condemn. Now, no one will deny that the

arrangements of the Society, for the care and support of immigrants, are not perfect; and in many instances, immigrants from various causes, have suffered greatly—but that they suffer to the extent, or that the suffering is so general, among new emigrants, as Mr. A. W. would imply, is not the case. His letters contain many wrong exaggerations, and his story about "raw-hides," and "cat-o-nine-tails," is a perfect farce. It is true, the mortality among the emigrants by the "Morgan Dix," was great; but even here, Mr. A. W. is greatly at fault. Of that company—instead of nine as he asserts—more than sixty now survive, and are doing well. Mr. Pinney has inquired, and I believe impartially, into all these matters, and will report the result of his investigations, on his return to the United States; I doubt not he will place the whole thing in its proper light, wheresoever blame may attach.

I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

J. J. ROBERTS.

A Message from A. Washington.

A colored man of intelligence and respectability, recently from Liberia, says, "Mr. Washington's last words to me were, as we were putting up sail for this country ;—' Tell all my friends that I am perfectly satisfied with the country, notwithstanding my letters in the New York Tribune.' "

The bearer of this message had re-

sided in Liberia some eighteen months, as a member of the " Alexander High School," and is now pursuing a clasilcal course of study in New England, by the liberal bounty of an individual in Bridgeport, with the settled purpose of returning to Liberia, as the desired home of his future residence.

Conn. Courant.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Trade with Africa.

Four English steam propellers now keep up a regular and profitable monthly communication between England and the civilized settlement in Western Africa. The result is an increased and valuable commerce. Among the shipments in the steamer " Candace," which lately conveyed President Roberts, of Liberia, to England, there were, I am credibly informed, eight thousand ounces of gold. The market value of this item alone is equal to one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

It is to be regretted that there is not stated and active intercourse between the United States and the west coast of Africa long before this. There should be a line of steamers on that route at once equal to that from England.

In a commercial point of view such an enterprise holds out great advantages. The British traffic with that coast has increased most rapidly. The staple article supplied is palm oil, of which the quantity entered at the English custom-house has risen from 4,700 tons in 1827 to about 50,000 tons in 1854. In 1850 the import was say 30,000 tons, showing a great increase in so short a period. The gain in price of this commodity is in nearly the same ratio, for it has taken the place of the tallow sup-

plied by Russia when peace prevailed, while large quantities of it are required and used in the United States.

Ground nuts for the manufacture of oil is an exceedingly important article of export for the French, and the English people are getting more into the use of it. The French employ it as a salad oil, also for burning and for lubricating machinery. Camwood, (for çyes, ivory, and arrow-root are the principal other articles brought from Africa. Sugar can be made in any quantity, and the best cotton and coffee growing indigenously, each of these can be supplied in unlimited quantities by the application of capital and labor. The augmentation of these valuable products depends mainly on the increase of intercourse, and the trade exists under such peculiar circumstances that steam alone will develop it to its greatest dimensions.

But the views of commercial gain are subordinate to the prospect that may open by the coast of Africa being brought almost in habitual contact with Europe and America. The constant passing and repassing of steamers will make the intervening coast between the Gambia on the north and Fernando Po on the south, by consolidation of the several European and American settle-

ments, which at present are chiefly separated by strong contrary winds, into a large and important community, destined to extend and preserve christianity, and its accompanying elevating, and refining influences, throughout that rich and mighty continent. W. C.

Legislature of the Republic of Liberia,
ACTS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION, JANUARY 1855.

An act chartering the city of Monrovia

Whereas the citizens of Monrovia, in the county of Montserrado, have petitioned the Legislature to constitute them a "body politic" and "corporate," by ratifying and granting a Charter, by them drawn up and herewith presented; therefore—

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That the inhabitants of the city of Monrovia be, and they are hereby, constituted a *body politic* and *corporate*, under the name and style of Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen and Freemen of Monrovia, and by such name may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and do all other acts that are usually done by such corporate bodies.

2. The Common Council shall consist of nine members, residents of the city of Monrovia, of whom one shall be chairman.

3. The city of Monrovia shall have jurisdiction within the corporate bounds of the said city—the corporate bounds shall be three miles square—and in case it should be necessary to execute lawful process without the bounds of said corporation, then and in that case, any magistrate residing within said county may issue judicial process on representation of any city officer being made to him, and the same may be executed by any constable of the county.

4. The corporation aforesaid shall have full power and authority to make and fulfil contracts, take and hold real and personal estate to the value of one hundred thousand dol-

lars, and levy all such taxes as may be necessary for city purposes; shall pass all necessary municipal laws and ordinances. Said body politic shall have full power to settle its own rules of proceeding; to appoint its own officers, regulate its own fees, and all other necessary acts not incompatible with the general laws of this Republic.

5. All ordinances and municipal laws established by the Common Council shall be subject to the approval or disapproval of the Mayor; if disapproved, his objection shall be made to the Common Council within three days, and if not returned within three days such delay shall be equal to approval; provided, however, such delay be not occasioned by the adjournment of the Common Council. The Common Council may, nevertheless, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, pass any law independent of the Mayor's approval.

6. The first election of city officers shall take place on the first Monday in April, 1855. All other elections shall take place on the second Monday in January in each year, (except the Mayor, who shall be elected biennially,) and shall be conducted according to the laws governing elections for state officers, under such modifications and restrictions as the Common Council may ordain. The elective officers shall be, one Mayor, four Aldermen, and nine Common Councilmen; all of whom shall hold their office for the term of one year—except the Mayor, who shall hold his office for

the term of two years—unless vacated by resignation, removal or death. Vacancies may be supplied by special elections. No person shall be eligible to the office of Mayor who is not a resident of the city of Monrovia, and who does not possess unencumbered real estate to the value of three hundred dollars. No person shall be a Common Councilman who is not a resident of said city, and who does not possess unencumbered real estate to the value of one hundred dollars. No person who does not possess real estate in the city of Monrovia shall be allowed to vote.

7. There shall be a city court, which shall be composed of three Aldermen, one of whom shall be chairman; whose duty it shall be to try and determine all cases coming into the same, except such as may be taken therefrom by appeals, as is hereinafter provided for. The Aldermen shall, within the precincts of the city exercise the functions of a justice of the peace, whose duty it shall be to try and determine all petty offences, and appeals may be had from their decision to the city court, and from which appeals may also be had to the county court. The said city court shall, by its own clerk, keep detailed records of all matters and things which shall come before it, in a book or books provided for that purpose, which, when full, shall be delivered to the Secretary of State, for preservation among the archives of this Republic.

8. The Common Council shall hold its first session on the first Monday in April. All impeachments of officers shall be made to the Mayor, who may, if said impeachments be sufficiently grounded, suspend such officer or officers until the next ensuing session of the council, which shall try all such impeachments.

9. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council shall have power to lay out new streets, highways and public walks or parks, and shall have power to appoint inspectors of all kinds of produce brought into or exported from the city, together with inspectors of weights and measures.

10. The Mayor of said city shall be chief executive magistrate thereof, and it shall be his duty to be vigilant and active in causing the laws thereof to be executed and enforced, and he shall be conservator of the peace within said city; he shall recommend to the City Council at its regular session all such measures as in his opinion would enhance the condition of the streets, avenues, highways, and public walks of the same, as well as to point out all nuisances of whatever kind, and recommend measures for their removal. He may, when actually necessary, for the preservation of the public peace, or for the suppression of mobs, riots, quarreling, or insurrectionists of whatever nature, order out the militia, which shall, by force of arms, compel such insurrectionists to obedience, the Mayor alone being responsible for the abuse of this power.

11. If this charter, or any of its provisions, shall be found inconvenient, or inadequate in any respect, the same may be revoked, altered or supplemented, on representation properly made by said city authority, by petition to the Legislature of Liberia.

12. This charter, and all of its provisions, shall go into effect on the first Monday in March, 1855. Any law or charter to the contrary be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved Jan. 27, 1855.

An act authorizing the appointment of Surveyors for each county, and defining their duties.

It is enacted by the Senate and House

of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That immediately after the passage of this act, there shall be appointed in each of the counties of this Republic, surveyors of public lands for their respective counties, as follows—for Montserrado county there shall be three surveyors appointed; for Grand Bassa county there shall be two appointed; and for Sinou county there shall be two appointed: each one being responsible for his own acts; and upon disputes arising between two surveyors as to the correctness of the survey of any plot or plots of land surveyed separately by them, the question shall be determined by the decision of two surveyors agreeing—and where there are not three surveyors, the land commissioner may be associated to determine the question.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said surveyors, separately or jointly when called upon in their respective counties, to survey public lands drawn by emigrants or others to whom lands may be apportioned, by the order of the President or whosoever he may appoint to issue such orders in the several counties of this Republic. Public lands to be sold at public auction to be surveyed at the order of the land commissioner.

Sec. 3. All lands shall be surveyed so as to give its situation, the number of lot or parcel of land, as it may be, the boundaries, the four corners or angles, and the number of acres. The surveyor shall give to the party concerned in the survey, a certificate describing the situation, the number, the boundaries, the corners and quantity, and receive from the said party a receipt endorsed by the commissioner of public lands, stating that to their knowledge or belief, as the case may be, said lot or parcel of land, describing the same, had been surveyed and a certificate of the

same received: upon said receipt the surveyor shall be entitled to pay for his services at rates as follows: For each ten acre plot surveyed at any one time to order, not exceeding five plots, three dollars; for each ten acre plot surveyed in like manner, not exceeding ten nor less than six plots, two dollars and fifty cents; for each ten acre plot, not exceeding twenty, nor less than eleven plots, two dollars and twenty-five cents; for every ten acre plot, over twenty plots, two dollars, and for every town lot surveyed, one dollar. It shall be the duty of the surveyor to report to the land commissioners of all public lands surveyed by him, to the order of the President, for emigrants or others, giving their situation, boundaries, &c., and to extend on the plot, deposited in the land commissioner's office, as additional surveys are made, and shall receive from the government twelve and a half cents for each ten acre block up to four, at any one time extended on the plot, and five and upwards at any one time, ten cents per block; and for town lots, six and a quarter cents up to four, and five and upwards extended at any one time, five cents each. The said land commissioner shall examine said plots by comparing them with the field notes, and if found correct shall endorse the receipt for survey, certifying on the same that the block had been plotted, on which the surveyor shall receive his pay.

Sec. 4. Any surveyor or surveyors fraudulently obtaining a receipt from any party on a false certificate, when the lands as stated in the certificate had not been surveyed according to law, upon conviction of the same before any court having jurisdiction in the case, he shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and dismissed from office.

Sec. 5. That any law conflicting with this act be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 30th, 1855.

An act encouraging agriculture.

Whereas it is important that the Government take an active part in encouraging national industry; and whereas the wants of our agricultural interests imperatively demand assistance in the manufacture of the products of the country, and preparing it for market; and whereas the time has arrived, as is found in the wants of the country and the condition of our finances: therefore, for the encouragement of agriculturists and laborers throughout the Republic,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the President is hereby authorized and requested to have imported into the Republic, on application, of any number of citizens of this Republic, for asses to carry on farming operations, &c., they giving orders with accepted obligations, for said animals to be imported at their expense; said expense not to exceed the cost and charges of such purchase and importation, a number of asses as may be so ordered, from time to time, until said orders are complete. Also, one steam mill of four horse power, and six three roller horizontal sugar mills, to be propelled by physical or animal force; and further, to import any other animals that may appear to meet the wants of the people, provided it does not exceed one hundred of each, of the best breed that can be procured.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted*, That each mill shall have its full number of kettles, not to exceed seven to each mill, with every fixture and utensil that are used in the manu-

facture of sugar in other countries—or that may be found necessary to facilitate the manufacture of sugar and syrup.

Sec. 3. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to procure the above named animals and machinery on the faith and credit of the Republic, if necessary, to be paid in two instalments, and at an interest not to exceed ten per centum.

Sec. 4. To carry out this act, the President is authorized to appoint some suitable person, a citizen of the Republic, if he find it necessary, to proceed to Europe, or the United States, or any of the islands, and procure at the most reasonable rates, the above named machines and animals. And, further, the said person shall receive for compensation an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars and expenses.

Sec. 5. *It is further enacted*, That so soon as the machines shall arrive, the steam sugar mill and four of the three roller horizontal mills, shall be located on the St. Paul's river, at the most advantageous situations, so as to meet the circumstances of the people, the mills are to be set up with their fixtures, at the expense of the Government. A suitable person shall be appointed to take charge of the steam sugar mill, and to superintend it in its operations. All persons wishing to manufacture cane shall deliver it at the mill. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to receive all cane so delivered, and proceed to manufacture it into sugar or syrup, as the person may wish. He shall weigh the sugar and measure the syrup, and deliver the same, to the owners, deducting one sixth per centum for tolls. He shall have power to employ a sufficient number of hands to attend the operations of the mill and the manufacture of the

cane, and all and every expense shall be under his control. He shall keep an account of all expenses, and all sugar or syrup manufactured by him, and make a report each quarter to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall order the sale of the product collected for toll and receive the monies to be paid into the Treasury. The superintendent shall give bond and security for the faithful performance of his duties. The superintendent shall receive a compensation not to exceed *thirty dollars* per month.

Sec. 6. *It is further enacted*, That one of the three horizontal mills shall be located in Grand Bassa Co., and one in Sinoe County, which mill shall be set up with their fixtures, at the expense of the Government. They may be placed under the care of some judicious person, who shall collect one twelfth per centum toll, and pay it over as provided in the 5th section, and see that the mills are worked carefully, etc. etc., and kept clean and in order. The provisions of this section shall apply also, to the horizontal mills in Montserrado County.

Approved Dec. 26th, 1854.

An act authorizing the settling of land difficulties in the settlement of Caldwell, and survey of lands in all the settlements of the Republic where difficulties exist.

Whereas there exists in the settlement of Caldwell, or that portion of the settlement which is laid off into a Township, considerable dissatisfaction amongst the settlers arising from an arrangement entered into in the year 1852, between the Agent of the American Colonization Society and the settlers of that place, for the surrender of certain farm lands which were owned by the said settlers so as to have that portion of

the said settlement laid off into a Township, with the understanding that the parties to whom said farm lands belonged, should receive in lieu thereof one alternate lot into which said farm land was divided, and also receive the same complement of farm land as surrendered at some other point where they might select: which arrangement on the part of the Agent of the American Colonization Society in every respect was not complied with, many of the settlers did not receive their farm land, and the lands as laid off into Town lots have been apporportioned to emigrants arriving and settling at Caldwell since the arrangement was entered into, which lands have been improved and deeded to the parties under the regulations of the American Colonization Society in relation to the distribution of lands to emigrants, and at the same time there have been no transfers made of said lands by the former owners, and some of them or their heirs now hold original deeds for a portion of said lands (now Town lots,) and demand a compliance with said agreement that they may come into possession of their farm lands, otherwise they must contend for their legal right under the deed which they hold, and which would greatly to the disadvantage and damage of parties now holding said lands under deeds from the Society's Agent.

And whereas the citizens of Caldwell have petitioned the legislature to authorize such steps as they may deem prudent, to cause an amicable adjustment of the matter and to give to the parties concerned their just dues as per arrangement before mentioned, that the parties now in possession of said lands may continue to hold possession unmolested.

It is therefore resolved by the Senat

and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled.

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this resolution that the President be and he is hereby authorized and requested to appoint two discreet persons as commissioners whose duty it shall be, at as early a date as possible to repair to Caldwell for the purpose of hearing and investigating all claims presented by the different parties for lands under the arrangement entered into in the year 1852, by the Agent of the American Colonization Society.

Sec. 2. *And further*, That they shall be authorized to swear witnesses, hear their statements and receive any documentary evidence touching the claims, and fairly and impartially investigate all such claims giving their decision as to their opinion of the legality or illegality of the claims so investigated, and give to the parties concerned in writing their decision or opinion, in all such cases where the parties are not satisfied with the decision of the commissioners, they have further redress at the regular courts of law.

Sec. 3. *And further*, The commissioners shall publish in the several Townships of Montserrado County at least fifteen days previous to the days on which they will commence their investigation, giving notice that they will be ready to receive all claims for lands under arrangements as heretofore set forth, naming the day and date on which the investigation will commence, giving all particulars, that parties may be fully prepared with evidence, &c.

Sec. 4. *And further*, That the commissioners shall keep in a book furnished for the purpose, minutes of all their proceedings and their decision on each claim investigated, and shall report to the President all their proceedings with the claims set forth and their decision. The

President on receiving the report of said commissioners, is hereby authorized and requested to apportion to such person or persons whose claims according to the decision of the commissioners are legal, the quantity or quantities of lands as their claims may call for, and at such points as may be selected by them excepting reserved lands. The said commissioners shall receive for their services to be paid by the government the sum of three dollars per day, while in actual service, and mileage according to law.

Sec. 5. *And further*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested (at as early a date as possible,) to have surveyed all of that portion of the settlement of Caldwell which was laid off into a Township, and have a correct plot taken of the same if there is none, giving the name of the owner or owners of each lot, and their number, and to ascertain the number of lots remaining, belonging to the government, that the same may be apportioned to emigrants; or otherwise disposed of on application according to law.

Sec. 6. *And further*, As the citizens of Caldwell are willing to render every assistance to the surveyor who may be appointed to survey said Township of Caldwell, That the surveyor receive for the survey and plotting of the Township of Caldwell the sum of seventy-five dollars, to be paid by the government, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. *And further*, That the President appoint two discreet persons of the aforesaid settlement, whose duty it shall be to superintend the survey, so as to be calculated, to sign the required certificate for the correctness of the survey according to law.

Sec. 8. *And further*, That the

President be, and is hereby, authorized and requested on application of any person or persons holding a deed or deeds for lands drawn or purchased from the government in any of the settlements or villages of this Republic, said difficulties to be settled at expense of the government, supposed to bear a wrong number or giving a wrong course or situation. To make such arrange-

ments for the investigation of the same, as he may deem advisable for to correct said error, if any, and on being satisfied that an error or errors exist in said deed or deeds to correct the same, by altering the deed or deeds, or apportioning land to the person or persons concerned, at some other point.

Approved Jan. 28th, 1855.

(Continuation in next Number.)

Later from Liberia.

By the arrival of the bark Shirley at New York, we have advices from Liberia to the 4th of April, about seven weeks later than previous dates, as noticed in our last number.

The election of President and Vice President of the Republic, which by the Constitution is fixed on the first Tuesday of May biennially, was exciting great interest among the citizens. The two prominent candidates for the first office were S. A. Benson and E. J. Roy, and for the Vice Presidency, B. P. Yates and J. M. Priest. After a service of six years as Governor of the Commonwealth, and eight years (four terms in succession) as President of the Republic, J. J. Roberts, whose name has become known throughout the civilized world, and whose fame as a statesman is deservedly held in high estimation in the United States and in Europe, as well as in the land of his adoption, retires from the position which he has so long and so ably occupied, beloved by his countrymen for his patriotism and devotion to the interests of his country, and respected

and honored abroad as well as at home.

In reference to the immigrants by the Euphrasia, Dr. Roberts writes: "The company per Euphrasia landed in such a condition, that I really apprehended or feared I should lose considerable of them. I have done the best I could, but I lost nine. There are now quite sick three very old persons who seem not to have sufficient energy in their systems to react under the influence of medicine. These may recover. I continue to use all approved means to strengthen them, but how they will eventually get on, I cannot say."

The names of those who had died are as follows: Fanny Brown, aged 45, Betsy Johnson 68, Diana Brown 4 months, Sarah J. Chatman 3 years, William J. Foster 14, Mary Woodson 4, Susannah Nelson 6 months, Thomas Garner 55, and Catherine Tyler 37. The first two and last one of the foregoing were in very feeble health when landed—the last, Catherine Tyler, never having fully recovered from a violent attack of typhoid fever which she had immediately previous to sailing for Liberia.

In regard to the eighty-eight immigrants by the Sophia Walker, who

were landed at Monrovia the 1st of August last, Dr. Roberts writes: "I enclose a list of the deaths among the eighty-eight immigrants per Sophia Walker committed to my charge. Four of these died within a few days after their arrival. Hence you find I have lost eight altogether during their acclimation." The following are the names of those who died: Jacob Johnson, aged 10 years, Minerva Johnson 7, Geo. L. White 5, Scott Henderson, 6 months, Edy Henderson 2, Ceha Deer 20, Morrison Henderson 4, and Reason Henderson 38; only two of whom were adults. Of the twenty-three immigrants by the General Pierce, landed at Monrovia, none had died. The rest of that company went to Cape Palmas.

In reference to aged immigrants, more or less of whom are necessarily included in every expedition, Dr. Roberts says: "I have often said that the sole object of sending out such old and decrepit persons was to allow them a free interment among their children. The calculation cannot be anything else. And yet, strange to see how much excitement the death of these people causes among the enemies of colonization; or rather, I should say, how they magnify such results." We heartily wish that we could always select such persons as we think would probably live and do well in Liberia, but circumstances render this impracticable.

From the Liberia Herald, Jan. 17, 1855.

LIBERIA.—There is no country in the world, of the same territorial extent or political importance, that is the object of such constant observation, such varied speculations, as the Republic of Liberia. Not because it is the site of an abundance of wealth: not because it is the residence of a company of philosophers engaged in inquiries on some abstruse subject: not because its legislators have elaborated some great principle in political science by which to regulate its affairs. No. Liberia has no wealth—no philosophers—no learned and scientific legislators, to boast of. Why then is she so much noticed, so much spoken of? It is, 1st, because the handful of men of which she is composed, placed upon these shores under the most inauspicious circumstances, are quietly establishing a Christian commonwealth, which it is hoped will exert a very powerful influence for good upon the destiny of this vast continent. 2dly, because Liberians, though for the most part destitute of learning and science, are working out a problem, the demonstrableness of which has been for a long time questioned, viz: *Is the colored man capable of self-government or not?* It will no doubt require a long time before a satisfactory solution can be effected. We hope there are none among us so vain as to imagine that the problem is already solved. No, it is not thoroughly solved. There are intricacies of the most perplexing character yet to be unravelled; and in order to our success it becomes us

to banish from our midst all petty differences, which tend to the production of jars and confusion, keeping constantly in view the principle inculcated in Holy Writ—"A house divided against itself cannot stand, but is brought to desolation." We are aware that in order to the preservation and purity of a Republican government there must be partyism, and frequent popular elections; but these should in our opinion be regarded as *necessary evils*, particularly in a government circumstanced like our own. We all know their tendency; we know the injury that is sometimes done; we know how the social fabric is often shaken even to its foundation. Let us therefore, having a knowledge of these evils, endeavor to aggravate them as little as possible. We are just in the infancy of national being, and require aliment corresponding with the tenderness and frailty of our condition.

We frequently hear men in their wild electioneering passions plead in justification of their course the example of the United States. They forget that no comparison can be instituted between the circumstances of the two countries. The number of the inhabitants of the city of New York *alone*, is about thirty times as great as that of the civilized population of all Liberia. Both countries, it is true, are independent nations, both republics; but this is no reason that exactly the same mode of procedure should be adopted in both. It would be plainly unphilosophi-

cal to say, that because two vessels are steamers they require, independently of their size, the same amount of locomotive power. All comparison, in our opinion, between Liberia and the United States, must, from the nature of things, be nugatory and absurd.

We confess that we cannot see why there should exist among so small a people as we are any necessity for such violent ebullitions of party feeling as sometimes manifest themselves. It should be our aim to harmonize as much as possible the discordant interests of parties. We should "frown indignantly upon every attempt" to promote divisions and strife. If this be not done, it is difficult to predict the extent to which they may be carried. We have before us the examples of other nations: we have seen them rise and prosper, excelling in the arts and sciences, ascending to the very acme of national glory — We have seen them torn by dissensions, and destroyed by disunion. Was not this the case with illustrious and learned Greece? Was it not thus with renowned and all-conquering Rome, once mistress of the world? With these instances of national failure before us, let us search out and correct our own: let us study and firmly adhere to the instructions suggested by the motto, "*United we stand.*"

Surely, in all the vicissitudes of human affairs there is no occurrence so much to be deprecated as that which produces a dissolution of a national organization based upon principles like those upon which our Government is founded. It is to be hoped that our institutions will be perpetuated forever. But if in the course of events our little Republic, divided by factions raised by ambitious and aspiring demagogues, should be on the border of disseverance, may some kind spirits, wise in counsel and powerful in argument, hovering over us, distil upon the troubled waters the assuaging oil of wisdom and restore the wonted tranquility!

We have been led to make these observations from noticing certain remarks made with reference to Liberia by Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia—a strenuous advo-

cate of slavery, and now the democratic candidate for Governor. He says: "*The colony in Africa must continue to have for a long period of time the care and constraint even of white superintendence and power. The black man must be sent ahead to open the jungle, but the white man must be behind him to press him on, to guide and guard him, and to save him when he flees or falls.*"

What say the people of Liberia to this? Are they prepared to admit that there is the least shadow of truth in the above remarks? Are they willing that the opinion should exist abroad that they require the "constraint" and "superintendence" of the white man in order to their advancement? Are they willing to succumb to the idea that there is not innate sagacity, energy and fire enough in them to guide and urge them forward without the inciting influence of the white man? No:—we are prepared to admit no such thing. We are satisfied to submit to no such degrading notion. What! shall free, prosperous, happy Liberians be mere automotons of white men? Let us spurn forever so profoundly humiliating an idea, and endeavor, by a wise and prudent management of our affairs, to perpetuate with honor our glorious institutions, and transmit them unadulterated to a posterity which by our wholesome example and instruction, shall have been fitted to assume and maintain, with still greater dignity, their responsibilities. B.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—*Important decision of the Supreme Court.*—Francis Payne, Esq., Attorney General, having at the last session of the Supreme Court solicited its opinion on the eleventh section of the Bill of Rights, article I of the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia, the Court made the following decision: That according to the spirit and intention of the eleventh section of the Bill of Rights, no one is entitled to the right of suffrage who is not twenty-one years of age, and in possession of a deed for real estate, or can prove himself by certificate from legal authority entitled to a deed by virtue of his having complied with the requisitions of law.

Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society.

From the 3d of April to the 1st of May, 1855

By Rev. Wm. Mitchell :—
Centre Rutland—John Osgood,
Jas. Graham, each 50 cts.
Sutherland Falls—F. A. Fisher,
\$3; T. J. Ormsbee, William
Humphrey, E. H. Ormsbee,

1 00

Miss Harriet S. Ormsbee, Miss
Sarah J. M. Ormsbee, each \$1
Pittsford—Isaac Leonard, \$4;
Amos Crippin, John Stevens,
Dea. A. Penfield, J. F. May-
nard, Ashur Barditt, H. T.

3 00

Lothrop, Wm. Barnard, Wm. Manly, C. Granger, Chas. Hitchcock, Chapman Hitchcock, Rev. C. Walker, A. Hammond, Mrs. A. Hammond, F. F. Bogue, J. A. Randall, M. Johnson, Lewis White, Rev. A. C. Rice, Jeffrey Barnes, H. Simonds, J. M. Goode-nough, each \$1; Wm. B. Shaw, Cyrus Dike, Miss M. Mead, E. H. Drury, J. T. Gorham, R. Burditt, A. J. Tiffany, F. Burditt, each 50 cents; Mrs. A. W. Gorham, Mrs. C. S. Tot-tingham, G. B. Armstrong, A. Butterfield, each 25 cents.....	31 00
<i>Fair Haven</i> —Israel Davy, \$10; R. C. Colburn, \$3; Mrs. Z. C. Ellis, \$2; Rev. S. L. Her-rick, A. Allen, C. Reed, Hugh Williams, L. J. Stow, J. Capen, W. Ketchum, Mrs. J. Barnes, N. E. Hurlbut, W. C. Kittredge, each \$1; W. M. Pitkin, 75 cents; Ira Allen, Dea. A. H. Kidder, Rev. H. Ford, each 50 cents.....	27 25
<i>Hydeville</i> —A. P. Drake, Mrs. Betsy Lee, each \$1.....	2 00
<i>Castleton</i> —Calvin Griswold, \$7; C. S. Sherman, \$3; B. F. Adams, \$2 50; Wm. Dennison, \$2; C. M. Willard, H. O. Higly, W. Moulton, Mrs. H. Ainsworth, James Adams, F. Parker, A. G. W. Smith, each \$1; Mrs. J. T. Wright, 54 cents, Wm. Ward, 50 cents, T. J. Underwood, A. Loveland, each 25 cents.....	23 04
<i>Dorset</i> —Collection, \$8; Aaron Sheldon, \$2; S. Mason, Chas. Baldwin, each \$1.....	12 00
Aggregate amount	\$104 29

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1855.

MAINE.

<i>Waterford</i> —A Friend to the Afri-can.....	1 00
By Capt. George Barker:—	
<i>Bangor</i> —G. W. Pickering, \$10; Mrs. H. A. Dennett, \$5.....	15 00
<i>Rockland</i> —Mrs. Joshua Albee...	4 00
<i>Portland</i> —W. S. Dana, Luther Dana, Cash, each \$5.....	15 00
	<hr/> 35 00

VERMONT.

<i>Montpelier</i> —Vermont Col. Soc., by George W. Scott, Treas...	50 00
<i>Castleton</i> —Harvey Griswold, to pay the expenses of one emi-grant to Liberia.....	60 00
<i>Manchester</i> —Balance of legacy of \$500, left the Am. Col. Soc., by Josiah Burton, late of Man-chester, Vt.....	400 00
	<hr/> 510 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Lee</i> —Eli Bradley.....	10 00
<i>Pittsfield</i> —Rev. H. Humphrey, D. D.....	5 00
	<hr/> 15 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—	
<i>Hartford</i> —Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D., \$25; Rev. W. Clarke, D. D., Mrs. Thomas Day, Mrs. Charles F. Pond, Eben-	

ezer Flower, J. Allyn, each \$5; John G. Mix, S. Spencer, N. Case, Joseph Church, each \$3; E. R. Root, C. Benton, J. Catlin, each \$2; R. G. Drake, H. Alden, S. D. Sperry, S. W. Griswold, A. S. Stillman, L. A. Sweetland, J. W. Danforth, A. Willard, M. Grass, Cash, Thos. Steele, R. Read, Cash, R. Gillett, H. Benton, R. Buell, H. Perkins, H. C. Trumbull, H. L. Fuller, H. Johnson, Miss B. Butler, C. Pond, J. A. Butler, Cash, N. Harris, J. G. Barnett, Dr. Holmes, Chas. E. Fox, S. Boardman, each \$1. <i>Trinity College</i> —B. Barrow, \$2; H. T. Phelps, W. H. Benjamin, F. Goodridge, T. G. Clemson, Strong Vincent, A. Lewis Bishop, O. K. Gordon, E. M. Galldett, each \$1; E. R. Gardiner, 50 cents, in full to constitute Rev. Prof. A. Jackson, a li'e member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	107 50
<i>New Haven</i> —L. A. Thomas, F. Crosswell, Geo. Hoadly, H. N. Whittesey, C. M. Ingersoll, each \$5; W. Lewis, Cash, C. A. Goodrich, each \$3; S. P. Alling, A. Wood, each \$2; Mrs. Mary L. Skinner, E. B. Munson, Cash, John Peck, F.	

W. Northrop, T. R. Osborn,		R. A. Robbins, a life member	
L. Cowles, J. Thompson, J.		of the Am. Col. Soc.	43 00
D. Beecher, E. S. Munson,		New London—Jonathan Coit....	50 00
Forest Sheppard, each \$1. . .	49 00		
<i>Branford</i> —Rev. Timothy P. Gil-			388 80
lett, \$30, to constitute himself		NEW YORK.	
a life member of the Am. Col.		Rye—Miss Eliza Clark.....	5 00
Soc., Eli F. Rogers, \$5; E.		Chazy—Mrs. Anna Hubbell....	5 00
B. Barker, John Freeman, ea.		New York City—Geo. Law, Esq. 1,000	00
\$3; H. Page, Dr. Holcombe,			1,010 00
J. H. Page, each \$1; A. S.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Page, 25 cents.....	44 25	<i>Chambersburg</i> —Rev. B. Schneck,	
<i>Suffield</i> —Dr. Rising, \$5; J. Fow-		balance of expenses of the trans-	
ler, \$4; A. Loomis, H. P.		portation and six months sup-	
Kent, each \$3; Mrs. Geo. A.		port in Liberia of Richard	
Loomis, T. H. Palmer, H. A.		Houck, wife and daughter, of	
Sykes, E. B. Rurt, each \$2;		Charlestown, Va., in the Cora.	80 00
Rev. D. Ives, Miss C. Willis-		DELAWARE.	
ton, J. A. King, Mrs. George		<i>Wilmington</i> —Dr. L. P. Bush, \$5;	
Douglas, Miss C. M. Han-		Edward Tatnall, \$5.....	10 00
chett, Miss B. Hanchett, Misses		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Gay, Miss Ferre, Mrs. Seth		By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—	
King, M. Lester, M. Hathe-		<i>Washington City</i> —Ladies of St.	
way, R. P. Mather, Mrs. H.		John's Church to constitute	
Spencer, H. Kendall, T. H.		Rev. Smith Pyne, a life mem-	
Spencer, S. B. Kendall, each		ber of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30;	
\$1; Mrs. B. M. Douglas, E.		six gentlemen of the Church of	
Burbank, T. Remington, H.		the Epiphany to constitute Rev.	
Northam, C. Pomeroy, Cash,		Jno. W. French a life member of	
each 50 cents, Mrs. O. S. Dou-		the Am. Col. Soc., \$30; John	
glas, 40 cents, P. Hitchcock, 30		C. Rives, \$50; W. W. Cor-	
cents, Mrs. Eunice Griswold,		coran, George Riggs, each \$25	160 00
Cash, W. P. Miller, each 25		<i>Georgetown</i> —W. G. Ridgey, John	
cents—\$43 45; \$30 of which		Marbury, ea. \$10; T. Doughty,	
to constitute Rev. J. R. Miller,	43 45	E. Pickrell, J. Libbey, J. Orr,	
<i>Guilford</i> —Joel Tuttle, Mrs. S.		B. S. Bohrer, Cash, Mrs. Car-	
Griffing, each \$5; S. C. John-		ter, each \$5; A. Young, Cash,	
son, \$1.....	11 00	each \$3; Cash \$2 50; G. W. B.,	
<i>Canton Centre</i> —Canton Coloniza-		Cash, C. D. W., Cash, Cash,	
tion Society, \$35; to constitute		each \$1.....	68 50
Eph. Mills, of Canton Centre,			228 50
a life member of the A. C. S..	35 00	VIRGINIA.	
<i>Norwich</i> —L. Blackstone.....	5 00	<i>Fauquier County</i> —Miss M. Skin-	
<i>Wethersfield</i> —P. Scuthworth, \$5;		ker, Miss Mildred A. Pollard,	
Dr. Cooke, T. Stillman, each		each \$10.....	20 00
\$3; Mrs. Mary Williams, W.		<i>Richmond</i> —Colonization Society	
Willard, H. Savage, each \$2;		of Virginia, for expenses of em-	
R. Wells, Cash, Mrs. P. B.		igrants to Liberia, by Thomas	
Goodrich, Mrs. H. Wolcott,		H. Ellis, Treas.....	960 00
Mrs. Huldah Wolcott, Roma-		<i>Amelia C. H.</i> —Rev. Parker F.	
nta Wells, S. M. Wells, J.		Berkly.....	50 00
Wells, A. Skaats, S. Galpin,		<i>Big Lick</i> —Rev. U. Powers, an-	
S. Woodhouse, S. Griswold,		nual donation.....	10 00
R. A. Robbins, Wells Adams,			1,040 00
Cash, Miss Marsh, each \$1;		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Geo. Rhodes, A. Skaats, C.		<i>Chapel Hill</i> —Miss M. C. Moore.	4 00
Coleman, Mrs. J. Goodrich,		<i>Charlotte</i> —Rev. R. H. Lafferty,	
H. Griswold, T. W. Griswold,		\$10; Wilson Parks, \$1; Miss	
each 50 cents, Miss R. Good-		Sarah J. Parks, \$1.....	12 00
rich, 45 cents, S. Woodrich,		<i>Oaks</i> —W. J. Bingham.....	10 00
25 cents, others \$6 90—\$43 60;			
\$30 of which to constitute Dea.			

Salisbury—Collections by Rev. Benjamin L. Beall, viz: John Horah, \$10; Wm. H. Horah, J. McKrie, William Murdock, Rev. B. L. Beall, each \$5; Rev. Jesse Rankin, \$2 50; J. J. Brumer, Thos. Cowan, Dr. R. L. Beall, Dr. W. Rankin, Rev. A. Baker, each \$2; Wm. Baker, J. F. Bell, John Bradshaw, Orston Bradshaw, Mrs. A. D. Rankin, Miss S. T. Rankin, each \$1; Miss M. Jones, Mrs. M. Bradshaw, T. Brown, each 50 cents..... 50 00

Guilford County—Dougan Clark, Nevens Mendenhall, E. W. Osburn, Lyndon Swaim, D. C. Mebane, Abel Gardner, S. G. Coffin, Peter Adams, Cash, each \$1; Samuel Dillon, A. S. Pitts, each 50 cents; by Jesse Wheeler, Esq..... 10 00

86 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Yorkville—Rev. S. C. Mellen.... 5 00

Charleston—Dr. J. B. Whitridge..... 50 00

Wilkinsville—Rev. John Patrick, \$2 50; collection in Smyrna Church, \$2 50..... 5 00

60 00

GEORGIA.

Sparta—Dr. Wm. Terrell..... 20 00

Augusta—Mrs. Mary McKinnie..... 10 00

Augusta—Robert Campbell, \$25; Miss H. Longstreet, \$5..... 30 00

Athens—Mrs. Sarah S. Hamilton..... 10 00

Albany—Rev. C. D. Mallary.... 15 00

Eatonton—G. W. Stinson, \$1 95; Nancy Stinson, Samuel Stinson, each \$1; Maria Stinson and little son Baker, 60 cents; Julia Ann Branham, 50 cents; Francis Branham and little son Willis, 30 cents; Franklin Stinson, Wesley A. Stinson, Richard Branham, Emily Bozen, Wm. Lundens, David Lundens, Harry Law, each 25 cts.; Henry Stinson, 20 cents; Davie Maddox, Kit Bledsoe, Sam Larnee, Arnet Thomas, each 10 cents; Frank Reed, Edmond Reed, Dick Larnee, Isam Meriwether, Peter Young, Abby Nickerson, each 5 cents..... 8 00

93 00

ALABAMA.

Havanna—Prof. H. Tutwiler.... 10 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez—F. N. W. Davis, M. D., J. S. Coulson, Rev. J. A. Ogden, A. C. Henderson, T. Henderson, each \$10..... 50 00

Rodney—C. B. New..... 20 00

Centreville—J. McVea, Mr. Hardee, J. J. Murphrey, A. G. Cage, W. Winans, each \$5; N. S. Dickron, \$3; George Gayden & Mr. Fazeneau, each \$1; by Rev. W. Winans, D. D. 30 00

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Cherry Flat—Thomas Hord.... 20 00

21 00

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<i>Concord</i> —\$3; <i>Nelson</i> —\$3 50; <i>Claidon</i> —\$2 14; <i>Claidon Corners</i> —\$2 20; <i>Barton</i> —\$7 72; <i>Rome</i> —\$1 20; <i>Rock Creek</i> —\$7; <i>Gustavus</i> —\$5 40; <i>Vernon</i> —\$1 13; <i>Green</i> —\$4 50; <i>Williamsfield</i> —\$2 39; <i>Wayne</i> —\$2 50; <i>Huntsburgh</i> —\$3 21; <i>Hiram</i> —\$8 50.....	54 30
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<i>Columbus</i> —Collection by Mrs. E. Campbell, \$24; Rev. James Hoge, \$5.....	29 00
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<i>Xenia</i> —J. C. McMillan, Daniel McMillan, each \$10; Collection in Rev. R. D. Harper's Church, \$13 50.....	33 50
<i>Milan</i> —Harvey Chase & R. M. Gordon, each \$5.....	10 00
<i>Delaware</i> —Rev. James McElroy.	5 00
<i>Morning Sun</i> —Collection in Rev. S. W. McCracken's Church..	40 00
Collections made by Rev. B. O. Plimpton in the following places, viz:	
<i>Malison</i> —\$2 80; <i>Mecca</i> —\$4; <i>Bristol</i> —\$1 84; <i>Gustavus</i> —\$5; <i>Huenden</i> —\$7 25; <i>Geneva</i> —\$2..	22 80
<i>Columbus</i> —Mrs. E. W. Campbell.....	3 00
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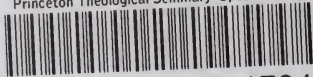
MAINE.— <i>Bangor</i> —Mich. Schwartz, \$1, to Dec. '55, Albert Emerson, \$1, to Jan. '56, J. S. Wheelwright, \$1, to Aug. '56—\$3. <i>Rockland</i> —Mrs. Joshua Abbee, \$1, for 1851, G. W. Kimball, \$2, to Sept. '55—\$3. <i>Portland</i> —Hon. Elbridge Gerry, \$1, to Sept. '55, Oliver Gerrish, \$1, to May, '56, Joshua Maxwell, \$2, to May, '59, J. J. Brown, \$1, to May, '57—\$5. <i>Bath</i> —Moses Riggs, \$1, to May, '56.	12 00
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MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Dorchester</i> —Rev. D. T. Noyes, \$1, to Sept. '55. <i>Lynn</i> —Hon. Isaiah Breed, \$10, to Jan. '56. <i>Bradford</i> —Daniel Fitts, \$1, to April, '55. <i>Lowell</i> —Dr. Nathan Allen, \$2, to April, '55. <i>Springfield</i> —H. Brewer, \$2, to Jan. '55. <i>Monson</i> —Mrs. Sarah Flynt, \$1, to May, '55. <i>Charlestown</i> —Elias Crafts, \$5, to Jan. '56, T. Marshall, \$5, to Jan. '56—\$10.	27 00
CONNECTICUT.— <i>New Haven</i> —Elizabeth R. Day, \$4, to April, '59, by Zelotes Day. <i>Waterbury</i> —Abram Ives, \$3, to June, '55. <i>Suffield</i> —Miss B. Hanchett, Rev. J. A. Goodhue, Prof. Woodbury, each \$1, to May, '56—\$3. <i>Centre Brook</i> —Wm. Redfield,	
\$1, to Jan. '56. <i>Plainville</i> —Dea. John Wiard, \$2, to Jan. '56.	13 00
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FLORIDA.— <i>Madison C. H.</i> —Mrs. A. B. Reed, \$2, to Jan. '55.	2 00
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